

## WHOLE No. 2262

On the last day of January 1941, the  
Lithuanian and Polish forces were  
driven out of the country and the  
German forces entered the country.







**Ltd.**  
Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, \$1.00

PER YEAR, \$10.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

TUESDAY, MARCH 12

THE HAWAIIAN BAND.

The Legislature may well think twice before it votes to dissolve a band which dates back to the Kamehamehas and which, ever since, has been a favorite institution with monarchs and people alike. For about thirty years—little short of a generation—the band has played at royal and national functions, has welcomed the coming and sped the parting guest, has enlivened the public parks and has given tourists and our own people unbounded pleasure. To obliterate it now would be to remove one more landmark of the past and to cut off about the only means of public entertainment which the Hawaiian metropolis can regularly count upon.

We admit that the plea against the band is a half-plausible one; that is to say that the other islands should not be compelled to pay any part of the expense incurred in giving entertainments of which Honolulu is the scene. It might be reasoned out that Honolulu has to bear the lion's share of the expense and that a big proportion of its taxes goes for the benefit of outlying communities. But we will pass that and merely suggest that the Legislature might save the band without sacrificing its point, by providing that the organization shall take inter-island tours. In this way Honolulu would be moved by concord of sweet sounds; Spekeville and Waiuku and all the rest of the Ulu-lu settlements would be able to sigh under the pleasing of the lute or shout under the inspiration of bugle and drum; and Honolulu would not be wholly left to the tender mercies of the Salvation Army band.

Don't let the Kappelmistress's musicians disperse, gentlemen of the Legislature. Keep the band. Go and hear it; ask native Hawaiians what they think of it; consider its value as a tourist attraction and stay the reforming hand.

LEGISLATIVE ENCROACHMENT.

The Legislature, though sensitive to a fault about its own freedom from Executive interference, seems determined to meddle, on its own side, with Executive concerns. First we had a rather peremptory demand from the Governor for the nomination of a judge; and now the House undertakes to tell him what to do in regard to Land Commissioner Brown, who is at Washington on public business. We can well imagine what the Senate would say if, after having received the Executive nominations, it should get a message from the Governor demanding or even suggesting prompt action upon them; and what the House would say if the Executive should attempt to regulate the movements of any one of its own appointees. There would be instant and noisy resentment. That the Governor takes legislative affronts coolly does not qualify his right, if he chooses to exercise it, to invite the Senate and House, in peremptory phrase, to mind their own business.

So far as the request of the Senate is concerned we hope that the Governor will be very deliberate indeed about sending in names for alleged confirmation. The eagerness of the House Rulers to get hold of the names now shows that they have a game to play which bodes no good to Mr. Dole and his friends. In this and other matters the House Rulers seem to be guided by the advice of the notorious Humphreys, who has sold himself for the season, or until something more can be made by betrayal of his new friends, to the anti-Republican party. There is one safe rule in politics and that is, where any other course is open, to do nothing the enemy wants you to do. It is a rule that applies to Governors as well as laymen. So long as the public interests do not demand the Hawaiian gubernatorial nominations—and they will not do so for some time yet—we hope Mr. Dole will withhold them. They are safe enough as they are; they might, in the hands of a hostile Senate, become the instruments of the worst kind of politics.

PUGILISM WAXING.

Elsewhere appears an interview with an ex-pugilist, now residing in Honolulu, who was not many years ago an acknowledged leader in his profession. The views therein expressed are particularly significant, coming as they do from one who has had entire to the "inside" of circles pugilistic and who is familiar with every phase of the fighting game.

We agree with Mr. Ames that the days of the ring are numbered and that in a few years professional boxing will have become a thing of the past. The fighters themselves are responsible for this state of affairs; by their cupidity and their stupidity they have killed the goose which laid them golden eggs. Boxing, as a means of health-giving recreation, will probably continue to exist until the end of things shall be, or at any rate as long as certain words in the vocabulary of the English retain their fight-provoking virtues. Professional boxing, however, as exemplified by the manifestations of the modern vulgar pugilism, is rapidly disappearing to the limits of last year's birds' nests and the snows of yesterday. It will soon be as dead as the proverbial doornail.

The pugilist has nearly cut his own throat, more power to him; he has effectively labored his own means of looking out a livelier. To him be credit for this, as the civilized world is his debtor.

By the time the Senate record is made up, the members may want to expunge the whole thing.

Witness the speeding auto. It is out of the sign that Honolulu is keeping ahead of progress.

Senator—I file to a point of order.

The Chair—Sergeant-at-Arms, put that man out. Nobody here has anything to do with orders but me.

The anti-vaccination cause finds friends in the Legislature. There are no pro-small-pox members on record, but the anti-vaccinationists will do just as well. Anti-medicine should have its innings next in behalf of the Kahuna.

How would this sound in the United States Senate?

Senator—I ask for a ruling of the chair.

President of the Senate—If you want to know anything go and ask Tom Platt.

We trust that legislators who want the Governor to send in his nominations so that they may be used to bulldoze the friends of the Administration into the support of questionable bills may have to wait about sixty days before they see one of them.

The loss of the Rio compels Honolulu to make a long wait for its Coast mail. The Peru, which was put on as the Rio's substitute, is said to have gone directly to the Orient, passing this port to the northward. As a result it may be Tuesday or Wednesday before another mail can arrive.

The anti-Catholic oath taken by King Edward on his accession to the throne is making no end of trouble in Great Britain and Ireland. Cardinal Vaughan has taken official cognizance of it and it seems probable that Parliament, in the interests of religious tolerance, will amend the King's oath by striking out the objectionable passages.

The rumor that Captain Ward killed himself as his vessel sank is dispelled by the testimony of Third Officer Holland, who says that Ward, when the Rio went down, was trying to save the life of Mrs. Whitman. The circumstance adds new luster to the name of this brave commander, who seems to have been a veritable Bayard afloat.

Can any one tell why the so-called Republican charter was drawn? When the work on it began everybody knew that it had no chance of passage; and nineteen out of twenty Republican property owners were and still are averse to any and all charter propositions. To the average mind the bulky document represents just so much wasted time and good white paper.

The sermons of Rev. Dr. Chapman, which the Advertiser has printed quite fully, have been among the most inspiring pulpit discourses given in this town. Those published today are deeply interesting and as such are presented through the Advertiser to an audience larger than that which gathers under the arches of Honolulu on a Sunday. There can be no more helpful reading in the news columns of any local journal than these sermons.

Hilo must be getting tired of its reputation as a "good thing" among the people who want someone to pay the expenses of their private job-chasing at Washington. Little went, ostensibly, for the Oahu squatters, and came back with a Judgeship for himself. Then Gear went, presumably for Loebenstein and in his pay, but is coming back with no prizes for anybody but himself. All Hilo gets is a chance to pay the bills and see the procession pass to the picneter.

Nathie went to jail for one hour only, on the ground that he had been obliged to work on the stone pile while awaiting trial. This statement was made by the committing Judge, who, as usual, was off his base. Nathie, as was shown in court yesterday, had been put to the lightest employment, just enough to keep him in health. For his easy escape from punishment he may thank the eagerness of the Judge to swallow any yarn that reflects upon the police department.

The news that Leung Chi-tso has turned up as a Boxer comes from the Chinese Consul General, who had it from official sources. If true, the story will increase the satisfaction of the public that the alleged reformer did not get the charter he was after in Honolulu a twelvemonth ago. It has been regarded as singular here that Leung Chi-tso did not go to Peking with the allies, but if he is out with the Boxers that would account for his personal neglect of an opportunity that many true Chinese reformers have taken.

"Governor Dole," says the paper which receives the major part of the Territorial advertising, "said nothing on the subject of labor in his message. Of course not. This is one of the vital subjects of Territorial advancement, and the Governor hasn't yet waked up to the fact that the Republic of Hawaii is no longer in existence. Witness his attitude toward Federal departments." Well, Governor Dole went in to the labor question both exhaustively and patriotically in his inaugural address and probably saw no need of going over the ground again.

Official salaries are necessarily higher here than they are in some States and Territories. If they were not, the office would have to be filled with second or third rate men. The reasons are that the price of living is about 23 1-3 per cent greater than it is on the Mainland; and private employment gives such good compensation that office-holding has no charms for talent unless it guarantees something more than a living. It is principally owing to the small pay, \$3,000 per year, that the judicial element at the bar will not take circuit judgeships, making it possible for men like Mr. Humphreys, who, it is said, to get them and for some time Davis to aspire to them. Were salaries attractive enough to go down to the popular level, no man at all would place himself in such a position as to be at much cost in private advancement. Such men are rare.

## A DAY IN COURT.

The bonds of matrimony previously existing between Kaka Marquess and Francisco Del Alameda Marquess were dissolved by decree of the First Circuit Court on Saturday upon the grounds of desertion.

A bill of exceptions was filed Saturday by the plaintiff in the case of Corrinne Bartlett vs. Ward S. Bartlett, an action for divorce, by her attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan. Later plaintiff filed a withdrawal of her motion for a re-opening of the case in the First Circuit Court.

The First Circuit Court on Saturday granted a decree of divorce in the case of Anna Kahaloio vs. Kikilo, upon the grounds of failure to support, cruelty and habitual intemperance.

In the suit of Marie Josephine Hall against William A. Hall for divorce upon the grounds of adultery and failure to provide, hearing was had yesterday afternoon in the First Circuit Court on the motion for alimony, attorneys' fees and costs. The motion was granted and the defendant ordered to pay, within thirty days, the sum of \$100 to J. T. De Bolt, attorney for plaintiff, as retainer, and also to pay forthwith the sum of \$15 as court costs and to pay the plaintiff \$15 per week as alimony, pending decision, the first of such payments to be made the 15th of the current month, and the court further ordered that the injunction heretofore made against the defendant be modified to the extent that he be allowed to mortgage his real estate at the sum of \$1,000 at a rate of not to exceed 9 per cent.

The petition of the plaintiff alleges that defendant the owner of land near St. Louis College to the value of \$30,000. The hearing of the case is set for the May term.

WILL GRANT PERMIT.

Upon the petition of Kan Wing Chew, alleging that he had filed an application for a permit for a two-story wooden frame building on Smith street, complying in all conditions with the law, and that the permit had been refused by the Superintendent of Public Works, the Judge of the First Circuit Court issued a writ of mandamus on Friday commanding Superintendent of Public Works McCandless and his assistant, W. E. Rowell, to issue the permit in question or to appear in court and show cause why such permit had been refused.

The petition of the Chinese is accompanied with the affidavit of Lorrin Andrews, in which it is stated that Assistant Superintendent Rowell told him on February 23 that the application was all right, but asked why Kan Wing Chew would not build a brick building. Upon information and belief, Andrews also states that McCandless has given instructions to the employees of his own office, those of the Board of Health department, and especially those of the survey department, to hinder and delay all applications for permits for wooden buildings in the burnt district.

The answer of the defendants was filed yesterday afternoon, denying the complainant's allegation of neglect and disregard of duty in the premises, admitting that the complainant is entitled to the permit prayed for and signifying their willingness to sign the same.

MORE TROUBLE FOR SUGAR CO.

A motion for leave to intervene was filed Saturday in the case of Gear, Lansing and Company vs. the Maunaloa Sugar Company, by David Dayton, trustee of the estate of Walter M. Gear, who was assigned to the Maunaloa Sugar Company, in the First Circuit Court.

The intervenors allege that they make the motion in protection of their rights; that they are the owners of certain lands on the island of Lanai which are at present in the possession of the Maunaloa Sugar Company under lease for fifty years, said lease beginning March 13, 1899, said lands being leased to the lessor for the purpose of the establishment and carrying on of a rubber plantation. An area of 10,000 acres for the period of two years from April 1, 1899, and said rental to be payable semi-annually in advance in equal installments of \$5,000 each.

This lease, it is alleged, was originally made to Albert V. Gear and Theodore F. Lansing, under the firm name of Gear & Lansing, but that upon the incorporation of the Maunaloa Sugar Company, Limited, March 14, 1899, the lease was assigned to the latter corporation, which thereupon entered into possession of the land and conducted thereon a sugar plantation.

The plaintiffs in the case, Gear and Lansing, are alleged to have been at the time of the incorporation of the corporation, and holding the offices of president and treasurer, respectively, the Territorial Treasurer's records being referred to in the motion.

It is further alleged that the rental for the land was duly paid until April 1, 1900, but on that date \$5,000 became due, and on October 1, 1900, the further sum of \$5,000 became due, as rental, neither of which sums, nor any part thereof has been paid by the intervenors, although repeated demands have been made for the payment of the same; that at the request of the plaintiffs and the defendant corporation, proceedings for the enforcement of the payment of the \$10,000 rentals due, were deferred until December, 1900, upon the representation that the plantation was unable to pay said sum, and that the plaintiffs and the defendant corporation had expectations of being upon a sound financial basis in the month of December; that later further deferral was made by the intervenors because of reluctance to hamper the reorganization of the defendant corporation, and a third postponement, at the request of the defendants, was made over until March 2, 1901, at which time the intervenors were informed by the officers of the corporation that they were unable to pay the said rent and that their attempts to reorganize said company had been ineffective.

Thereupon notice was given of the corporation that the intervenors would detain upon its property for the rent due and expose the property of the corporation for sale according to law; and that the intervenors were served with copies of plaintiff's bill of complaint and with an injunction of the court enjoining them from detaining or seizing or interfering with said property.

Accompanying the motion were authenticating affidavits by Paul Neumann and William H. Pain, and native was given that the motion would be presented to the court yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, but its hearing was postponed until this afternoon at 4 p. m.

PHOTATE.

A deed of appointment was filed in the First Circuit Court yesterday appointing William S. Smith trustee in the estate of J. H. Wood, deceased, to succeed Henry Waterhouse, whose resignation has been duly filed.

James N. K. Keola, the commissioner appointed to take testimony in the last will and testament of A. A. Doiron, deceased, yesterday filed the evidence of John T. Aluli, one of the witnesses to the will of the deceased. Aluli admits the signature and declares the deceased to have been sound in mind and body and entirely competent to make a will at that time—July, 1895.

Return was made yesterday by L. E. Levin, deputy sheriff of Hilo, of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, last December, ordering a levy and auction sale of the personal property of the Kaawali Coffee Company. The return shows the proceeds of the sale to have been \$28.75 and the expenses are taxed at \$7.44, leaving a net of \$21.35. The execution was for \$134.44, that sum being the total of a judgment given the plaintiff in the damage suit of H. Hackfeld & Co. vs. the Kaawali Coffee Company, and costs of suit.

COURT NOTES.

A notice to place cause on calendar has been filed by Smith and Parsons, attorneys for plaintiff, in the Supreme Court, on exceptions to the Fourth Judicial Court in the case of Henry J. Lyman vs. Hilo Tribune Publishing Company, Limited.

The petition of the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, guardians of the five Kahookoano children, was heard in the First Circuit Court yesterday afternoon, decision being reserved until 10 o'clock this morning. The petitioner prays for authority to convey real property.

The case of Ng Chung Tug vs. Jack Kee, decision in which was given by the Judge of the Supreme Court on Friday, was yesterday remanded to the First Circuit Court for further proceedings in accordance with the decision.

A petition for involuntary bankruptcy was filed in the District Court yesterday by the creditors of Kinaburo Tomishima, a storekeeper on the Oahu plantation; liabilities estimated at \$16,000.

Edgar Henriques was yesterday discharged by decree of the First Circuit Court from the office of trustee for Henry Kohl, Jr., a minor, as his bond cancelled, in accordance with his petition.

Alfred Dahlstrom, a native of Sweden, aged 37, was admitted to citizenship yesterday in the United States District Court.

The case of Kanaka Kakaioha vs. schooner Robert Lewers Company is still in process of trial in the United States District Court.

Plaintiff's bill of costs was yesterday filed in the Supreme Court in the case of Charles E. Bartlett vs. Hawaiian Cigar Manufacturing Company, Limited, showing a total of \$74.02. A remittitur was also filed by W. O. Smith and R. D. Mead, attorneys for plaintiff-respondent, setting the sum of \$8, with accrued interest, from the \$187 allowed as damages on the 24th of May, 1900, by judgment of jury.

Argument in the case of Kapiolani Estate vs. Madam H. Oberly was had in the First Circuit Court yesterday. The decision was reserved, briefs to be filed with the court by the respective counsels.

WILL SUCCEED

THE COLEMAN

The withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Coleman from their active Christian work in Honolulu the last of May will be regretted by very large circles of friends, and their places are not easy to fill. The directors of the Young Women's Christian Association considered only one candidate, and were unanimous in the choice of Mrs. Edith A. Brown, who was one of the ladies most interested in the formation of the association, and one of the board of directors. Mrs. Brown is a native of Clinton, New York, where she studied in "Bougainville" Seminary, and later taught in Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City and Chicago. In the latter city she was later employed by the Young People's Society of the Third Presbyterian Church as secretary. After becoming a New Englander, she became well known among the Congregational young people of Massachusetts as an enthusiastic speaker on missionary topics, especially after taking a trip through the Southern States, visiting the schools of the American Missionary Association, by whom she was employed to speak in the cities and towns of Massachusetts.

Mr. Henry Chapman Brown, who has just accepted an invitation to serve the Young Men's Christian Association for the rest of the year as general secretary, is a New Englander; born in Clinton, N. Y., in 1867; educated in the schools of New Haven and at Wheaton Seminary. As president of the Y. M. C. A. at the seminary, he attended college Y. M. C. A. conventions and summer schools at Mount Hermon and Northfield, where he became familiar with Y. M. C. A. work and workers. Later he was librarian of the Boston Y. M. C. A. until he moved into a suburb, where he helped to start the Melrose Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Brown then had a few years of business experience, which will be valuable to him in this work. Feeling the need of more special training for religious work, he took a two years' course at the Bible Normal College, Springfield, Mass. On graduating, he was called to assist in the work of the Old South Church of Worcester, a church of over a thousand members, from which church he was called to do similar work in Central Union. His resignation there will take effect April 1st, giving him time for a vacation, and for study and practice before assuming the reins, the last of May.

A Bark Long Overdue.

The bark Olympic, now long overdue from San Francisco for this port, is occasioning a great deal of anxiety in shipping circles.

The Olympic sailed from San Francisco 32 days ago and ordinarily would accomplish the journey in about twenty days. Nothing has been seen of her by vessels arriving here lately.

A heavy deckload of machinery and bricks is being brought by the Olympic and it is thought probable that the captain has had to exercise great care during the stormy weather and is nursing his vessel along.

WANTED HER PULLED THROUGH.

The girl friend of a north Missouri paper pretends to have heard of the following call for professional services sent by a local resident to a doctor in a neighboring town:

"Dear Doctor: My wife's mother is at death's door. Please come at once and see if you can't pull her through."—Kansas City Journal.

## The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. P. Keeton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's today.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

H. Alexander Isenberg was a passenger on the Peking, which left Saturday.

Tax Assessor Robinson, of Maui, is stopping at the Hawaiian Hotel for a few days.

Hon. Samuel Parker came to the city on the Kinai last Saturday, from the big island.

Lewis Morrison, than whom there is no better known actor in the States, will arrive on the Sierra today.

Lamp globes are always breaking. See the prices on the globes in Diamond's this week. They are included in his special sale, No. 3.

Mrs. C. W. Hodgson, wife of the representative of Ginn, Heath & Co., who has been visiting with Miss Charlotte Hall, returned to San Francisco on the Peking.

J. S. Walker, administrator of the Lazarus estate, has paid into the Circuit Court all funds due the estate, amounting to \$300. This was done by order of the court.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Goodfellow and Mr. Tournay of the San Francisco Germania Bank, will return to the Coast on the Sonoma. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, of the same party, have decided to remain over in Honolulu until the latter part of the month.

Mrs. B. F. Dillingham and Mrs. Albert Raas returned Saturday on the Kinai from Hilo and other points, which they visited in company with the party of capitalists from San Francisco who are being escorted over Hawaii and Maui plantations by Messrs. Dillingham and Thurston.

Frederick O'Brien, who has been with the Advertiser for about a year, the most of the time serving the paper as city editor, has resigned his position and will leave, with Mrs. O'Brien, for San Francisco on the Rosamond. It is understood to be Mr. O'Brien's purpose to spend some months recuperating in the fishing and hunting resorts of California.

HONOLULU HAS

EYRIE OF EAGLES

They Flock Today to Greet

Grand Organizer

Cheatham.

The Honolulu Eyrie of Eagles was organized last Sunday afternoon at the Waverly Club. A large assembly of Eagles, fledged and prospective, was present to assist in the opening of the lodge.

The meeting was called to order by R. A. McCord. J. W. Short was elected temporary chairman, Duke McNichol temporary treasurer and W. Savidge temporary secretary. Messrs. McCord, Davis and Kiley acted as official bursars for the occasion.

It was stated that Grand Organizer Cheatham would arrive from the Coast today and the following reception committee was appointed:

Duke McNichol, Captain Schaefer, C. R. Dement, George Baecher, F. M. Kiley, W. W. Carlyle, L. H. Gay, McSheane, R. F. Daly, "Dink" Davis, B. Lemon, R. A. McCord, L. Ashbar and J. Gillis.

Duke McNichol, R. A. McCord and Julius Ash were appointed a hall committee and F. A. Simpson, Duke McNichol, W. R. Kiley, C. R. Dement and Captain Schaefer were elected to serve as an entertainment committee.

The order here is over a hundred strong. Today its members will meet the grand organizer with a four-horse team decorated with purple and white ribbons and drawing two barrels. This is part of what is known as the barrel ritual of the order. All Eagles, prospective or otherwise, are invited to join in the welcoming demonstration.

5802-2262

LOST.

TREASURY WARRANT No. 1682, drawn February 15, 1899; amount, \$50.00; in favor of Oahu store, charged to "Roads and Bridges, Puna"; also, warrant No. 6169, dated July 15, 1899; amount, \$1.85; in favor of Pioneer News Company, and charged to "Stationery and Incidentals," Department of Public Instruction, Honolulu. Finder will kindly return to the Auditing Department.

Wagons, Brakes,

Phaetons, Surreys,

Buggies, Runabouts

Harness, Varnishes,

Carriage Material,

Iron Horse Shoes.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Company.

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE US FOR

OUR ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE

AND

PRICES.

## FASHION'S FANCIES.

Some Recent Im-

portations.

The Newest Fabrics Both

Domestic and

Foreign.

WAY off in old New England, in

the town of Manchester, N. H., stand three immense mills, employing 17,000 operators and weavers, whose product is famed from ocean to ocean, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, for its superb quality and style. Our share of the spring production—some 25,000 yards—is at hand.

Among them are quantities of batistes, percales and dimities, which seem to be made expressly for this climate. The patterns are dainty and tasteful—the colors fast. They stand the most rigorous laundering. They are selling at the store of Whitney & Marsh at 15 cents and 20 cents the yard.

Then there are tissues and zephyrs—every piece apiece and span—light in weight, but strong in weave. These, at the same store, are 30 cents and 45 cents the yard.

Next come French cotton foulards that you can't tell from silk, unless you come close; and, in point of fact, they make up better than silk. They are soft and clinging, and help give to the form that stylish appearance which the new "straight-front" corset is intended to impart. A score of patterns of Mr. Whitney & Marsh's dressmaking department, are on sale at 35 cents the yard.

Among the foreign importations are French laces and grenadines in the choicest weaves and color combinations for evening gowns; white, black and yellow grounds, harmonizing exquisitely with entirely new and handsome designs. You could find no better goods in New York, nor could you find there an artist more capable of creating them into elegant gowns than Madame Badgley, the head of Whitney & Marsh's dressmaking department. The prices are \$5.00 and \$6.00 the yard.

Embroidered Swiss dress patterns, which come in evening shades, at \$9.00 and \$12.00 the piece, will make deliciously fluffy gowns that will be exceedingly swell and exclusive. An up-to-date store never imports more than one piece of a kind.

To go with these you will find thousands of pieces of chintilly, valencienne and venise laces, in bands, edgings, insertions and all-overs, together with white Swiss edgings and bands in the finer grades. These are perfect dreams of the St. Gall lace-makers' art.

Together with these goods we have described, there came on the Mariposa a consignment of ladies' duck, crash and pique skirts, and another lot of those irresistible shirtwaists, which, as usual, include a variety of charmingly new styles.

There can be no question but that the "Bonnetty" is the acme of American corset manufacture. Whitney & Marsh have imported a large number of their latest successes—the much-coveted "straight-front," and carry them in all sizes from 18 to 30, and in several qualities.

New Construction Company.

The Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company, Limited, filed articles of incorporation yesterday with Treasurer Lansing. The incorporators were C. H. Atherton, Clarence H. Cooke, Frederick J. Ames, William R. Castle, Jr., Philip M. Lansdale and Philip L. Weaver. The company is capitalized for \$10,000, with a provision to increase the same to a sum not exceeding \$200,000. The company will engage in the general construction business. The officers are: President, Charles H



## THIRTEENTH DAY OF LEGISLATURE SESSION

DE WET HAS  
THROWN UPSHORT DAY  
FOR SENATEThey Adjourn Early to  
Give Committees  
a Chance.

THE Senate held a short session yesterday morning, transacting but little business and adjourning until this morning in order that the committees might have time to complete their reports on various matters.

After the reading of the minutes President Russell attempted to follow his old method of ordering the minutes approved, but was corrected by Cecil Brown, who informed the chair that they might just as well abide by the rules which provided that the vote of the house should be taken. Upon the proper motion from Carter this was done.

A joint resolution from the lower House, proposed by John Emmelhuth and pertaining to the fire limits, had its first reading before the Senate.

Baldwin claimed that it was not presented in the proper form and moved that the resolution be returned to the House for correction. Carried.

Senator Kalanikaʻala moved for a suspension of the rules in order that he be granted more time to complete his report on the leper settlement at Molokai. He was supported by Carter and the motion carried.

White reported that he had visited the Governor in regard to the proposed change of quarters and that everything was in readiness and the change could be effected this afternoon if the Senate so willed. The vote was taken and the Senate will meet in the Bungalow on Monday morning.

Achi gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bill: "An act regulating the mortgaging or leasing of real estate by guardians."

For the fourth time the bill from the lower House for an appropriation of money to meet the expenses of the Legislature was brought before the Senate and this time it was given its first reading.

Carter suggested that matters would be facilitated if every one was compelled to rise from his seat when addressing the chair and thus the dignity of the Senatorial body would be preserved.

President Russell accepted the suggestion and declared his intention of not recognizing any one unless they were on their feet.

Carter moved for adjournment until 10 o'clock this morning and motion was carried.

SALOONS WILL BE  
CLOSED TO MINORS

Representative William Hoogs introduced in the House yesterday a bill, as follows:

An Act to Prevent the Employment of Minors in Places Where Intoxicating Liquors Are Sold and to Prevent Minors From Visiting Such Places.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any keeper or proprietor of any place where intoxicating or spirituous liquors are sold or dispensed, to employ in or about said place any minor.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any keeper or proprietor of any place where intoxicating liquors are sold or dispensed to permit any minor to visit or remain in the room where said liquors are sold, kept for sale, or dispensed.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall violate or fail to observe any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and the license of said person shall be forfeited and annulled.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication.

## LI HUNG CHANG'S DEATH.

What the Shanghai New Press Says of the False Rumor.

The Shanghai New Press publishes the following as its own special "deceit" with regard to the premature killing of Li Hung Chang by the Japanese:

"We have received trustworthy information to the effect that the Japanese papers have killed (dead as a doornail) our much beloved, able and shrewd guide, counselor and friend, Li Hung Chang, great benefactor of the whole earth (especially our 'friendly neighbor'), and we are consequently overburdened with grief and quite inconsolable and may remain so for countless decades. Let all the people throughout our vast Celestial empire know this therefore, and take note of the fact that we have consequently conferred the most exalted posthumous honor of Expectant-Emperor on the said Li Hung Chang, and have further decided that if a very proper repatriation is not made within two months that we will wage relentless warfare against those who have been guilty of such a foul outrage either by word or deed."

"Nota Bene: Let all the people take note, and go into mourning for five years. Then will there be peace in our time, the rains will be plentiful, 'Boxers' as extinct as the Dodo, and the land of our immortal forefathers will be flowing with milk and honey. Let the six Boards and the wearers of the Ten-eyed Peacock's feather take note, how low, Tremble and obey!"

AN HONEST MEDICINE FOR LA  
GRIPPE.

George W. Walit of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturer of an honest medicine." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents, Hawaii Territory.

MORE BILLS  
IN HOUSERepresentatives Have  
Another Busy  
Day.

HAT the 13th day of the proceedings of the House should fall upon Friday did not seem to disturb the solons of that important body with superstitious forebodings. There was no apparent fear that the coincidence of the fatal number thirteen being merged into a day of the week which is generally shunned when important matters are to be considered, would upset prearranged plans for the introduction or consideration of measures.

A large number of bills were on the order of the day for consideration, and most of the members were pained with arguments pro and con. A full half hour was used in listening to the prayer given by the chaplain, and the reading of the minutes, in English and Hawaiian. At 10:30 the minutes of the preceding day were adopted without objection, and the House then rolled up its sleeves and plunged into its work.

Makakau, for the committee on public lands, made recommendations on House Bill 2, as follows:

"Your committee on public lands and internal improvements, to whom was referred House Bill 2, after a careful consideration, beg leave to make the following recommendations:

"1. That in place of the words thirty thousand dollars in line 2 of section 1 of said bill, insert the words twenty-five thousand dollars, so that the section will read as follows:

"Section 1—There is hereby appropriated from the public treasury \$25,000 as an emergency fund for the purpose of repairing the damages to roads, bridges and public works done by the late storm of February, 1901.

"2. That in line 3 of section 2 of said bill, insert after the words 'deem necessary for the purpose mentioned,' a list of the apportionment of the said \$25,000, so that the section will read:

"Section 2—The Superintendent of Public Works shall have the control of said fund, and shall expend such part of same as he shall deem necessary for the purpose mentioned, as follows:

Hawaii—\$10,000; Honolulu, \$2,500; North Kohala, \$1,000; other districts, Hawaii, \$2,000; Total, \$35,000.

"Maui—Makawao, \$5,000; Wailuku, return road to Lahaina, \$3,000; Hana, \$2,000; Lahaina, \$1,000. Total, \$11,000.

"Kauai, \$1,000.

"Subject to all districts outside of Honolulu; a grand total of \$25,000."

Dickey moved the report of the committee be made the special order of the day.

Makakau moved the report be adopted at once, in which he was seconded by Emmelhuth.

Dickey said no undue haste should be used in the matter. He said the great damage at Makawao would cost about \$10,000. Wailuku was not so badly damaged. Six thousand dollars for Makawao and \$3,000 for Wailuku was not a proper proportion. By making the report the special order of the day the merits of the propositions could be discussed, and each district given its consideration in the appropriations.

Makakau thought that as Makawao had received the highest amount by the action of the committee, that amount should satisfy the Maui members.

Makakau said because he wanted to adopt the report at once was on account of the great need for this emergency fund.

The speaker moved to consider the report at once, Dickey interposed, but Beckley persisted, and gained his point. The speaker was about to put the Makakau motion first, when Dickey asked permission to make a few remarks.

He granted the privilege. He offered an amendment to the effect that if an amount appropriated for one district is not exhausted in repairing the roads, it be used in another district, where more necessary. Makakau said Dickey was out of order.

"Am I out of order, Mr. Speaker?" queried Dickey.

"I think you are," said the speaker. "Then I rise to another point of order that Mr. Beckley's motion should have priority," said Dickey sharply.

Beckley's motion carried, and the report was at once subjected to a running fire of criticism.

Giffilan said the Makawao road board had asked for \$25,000, for two years. According to what he had heard, the amount asked for was more than sufficient to put them in better condition than they were before. The House should be just to all the districts. By the figures obtained from the Superintendent of Public Works, he thought Makawao District had been liberally dealt with.

Hanaheo said the House had under consideration an emergency fund for all the islands. He thought the report was a good one and should be adopted. It was not a permanent fund, but was only to repair recent damages. The gentleman from Wailuku did not think the appropriation for his district was not sufficient, everybody else might have the same view for their districts, and a bad precedent would be established.

Beckley, of Molokai, believed the report should be considered carefully. The committee should go over its report again. Repairs were needed on roads at Kalapapa, Molokai. During storms on the island the only method of communication with the outside world was by the rail road. He moved, and the committee made the special order of the day at the afternoon session.

The Leper Settlement roads, he said, should have as much consideration as others.

Makakau thought the matter should not be delayed.

The committee which visited Kalapapa should bring in a report on the Kalapapa roads. He knew that at Kawaihae the roads were so bad that vehicles could not be driven over them, the appropriations should be made available in order that the roads be repaired. Complaints had been filed and all the committees should file whatever reports they had, and get the matter finished.

Ayik was in favor of adopting Beckley's motion. He had gone to the Leper Settlement of his own accord, with the special committee, and he believed they must first adopt Beckley's

GENERAL  
VIEW OF  
GEO. W.  
CARTER

SEEN IN THE LEGISLATURE.

motion, so as to give ample consideration to all roads. Money should not be given to the Makawao road, and leave others out. The roads were being delayed because the roads were so bad. The special committee found the Kalapapa road was badly damaged, and money could not be sent in or out of the settlement. It was possible the committee on finance did not think of the settlement road, otherwise he was sure an appropriation would have been recommended. He moved it be set over until the afternoon as the special order of the day. He thought Beckley's recommendation was a good one, as Molokai had been entirely overlooked.

Dickey said the bill only called for repairs made necessary by the last devastating storm.

"Maui got the worst of it: Hawaii was struck with more or less force, and Oahu scarcely felt the storm," said Dickey convincingly.

He approved immediate consideration of the report. He urged passing the original bill, which called for \$30,000, instead of \$25,000, as recommended by the committee.

"Makawao should be given \$10,000. I asked for that, and I was rather surprised when they cut it down to \$6,000, as they did not say anything to me about cutting it," said Dickey. "There were thirty-three inches of rainfall in Makawao District inside of ten days, something unheard of before. Stones weighing a ton were washed out of the Kula road. Ten thousand dollars can barely put the roads into the same condition as before the storm."

He moved the committee's report be \$30,000, which is \$4,000 more for Makawao, and \$1,000 for Molokai.

Beckley was for quick action. After passing through the House it would have to go to the Senate, and he recommended an appropriation for Molokai be made by the committee in the report under consideration. He withdrew his own motion, preferring that of Dickey.

The speaker put Dickey's motion to the House, which was lost. Upon motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Dickey moved to amend bill 2 by adding in the section an appropriation of \$1,000 for repairing the roads on Molokai.

Makakau objected to the offering of amendments.

Dickey, the "watch dog of the rules," wanted his amendment passed, and persisted that his view was correct.

Robertson said it was perfectly proper for the House to adopt other amendments of its own, outside of those recommended by the committee.

Pace was in accord with Dickey to insert the \$1,000 item for Molokai, but objected to the Makawao proposition.

Makakau thought Dickey was mistaken in his interpretation of the rules, and desired Dickey to explain why he could offer amendments after the committee's report had been accepted by the House, and casting aside amendments which he had offered to the report.

Before Dickey could answer Pauki took the floor and agreed with Makakau.

Hanaheo compared the proceedings to a liquid, which goes ahead, and the crawfish, which goes backward. The proper time to offer amendments was before the committee report was adopted, and not afterwards.

Mahoe saw nothing alarming in the report or the bill, which should have brought out such a discussion. The ship of the House had sailed smoothly until it ran upon a tangent or amendments.

Dickey asked for a ruling on the last part of section 1, of rule 57. The chair based its opinion upon the second clause, when Dickey again arose, saying that after a report was adopted, if not ordered typewritten, should be placed in the order of business for future consideration. Makakau interpreted "future consideration" to mean when it came up for its next, or third reading, and not before.

Prendergast accused Dickey of temporizing merely to get the Makawao appropriation of \$10,000. As to the rules, they were printed in English, and Dickey ought to be able to read them.

The speaker then delved into the recesses of Cushing's Manual. He quoted from the House of Representatives

on bills coming before the House before amendment, and ruled the amendment of Dickey out of order. He could offer his amendment when the bill came up for its third reading.

The motion of Robertson that the bill pass its second reading, prevailed. The bill was ordered typewritten.

Beckley, for the committee on public health, offered his report on House Bill 9, relating to vaccination, as follows:

"Your committee on public health, to whom was referred House Bill 9, relating to vaccination, beg leave to report that they have carefully studied the matter over in the interest of the public health; that such a measure should be immediately passed at this session. Respectfully submitted: F. W. Beckley, A. F. Giffilan, S. H. Hanaheo, J. E. Waliko, H. M. Kanaho."

Makakau moved the report be tabled, to be considered with the bill. Carried.

Upon motion of Beckley the House took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the House convening for the afternoon session, Beckley moved that the rules be suspended in order to allow him to introduce several bills, as follows:

1. An Act to provide a pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

2. An Act to regulate licenses for sale of opium.

3. An Act to amend the issuing of execution on real property.

4. An Act to provide for the estate of deceased persons who left no heirs surviving them, repealing section 219 of Civil Laws.

5. An Act declaring fisheries within this Territory are free to all citizens thereunder section 56 of the Organic Act.

Hoogs introduced a bill of which he had previously given notice, entitled An Act to Prevent the Employment of Minors in Saloons.

Makakau said Hoogs was out of order, as the suspension of the rules was only done for Keliki to give notice of a bill.

Emmelhuth presented a report for the Committee on Finance on bills 11 and 12, which stated they should be considered by the Committee on Taxation, and the committee recommended the bills be referred. Before the report could be adopted Makakau said that the committee on Taxation had not yet reported.

The speaker agreed with him, Emmelhuth said the speaker had probably forgotten there was a joint committee with the Senate on taxation. Refreshed in his memory the speaker rectified his former statement.

Emmelhuth said it was not necessarily true that the House members of the joint committee would call in the Senate members on the report. Makakau, in that case, thought the House should have a standing Committee on Taxation, and the Committee on Finance should report the bills back to the House and let that body have a Committee on Taxation appointed by the chair.

The motion that the report be adopted when put to the House, prevailed.

Hoogs again asked to introduce his bill regarding employment of minors in saloons. Upon motion the bill was read for the first time by title.

Mahoe gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal gambling laws, streets and roads in Honolulu, and an Act providing for the numbering of buildings and lots in Honolulu. Both passed their first readings.

Makakau gave notice of intention to introduce two bills, of which he had given notice—An Act providing for naming streets and roads in Honolulu, and an Act providing for the numbering of buildings and lots in Honolulu. Both passed their first readings.

Monseratt introduced a bill, of which he had given notice, entitled "An Act Giving the Right of Appeal to Any Person Adjudged in Contempt by Any Circuit Court or by Any Judge of Any Circuit Court or by Any District Magistrate or by Any Officer or Person, Authorized by the Laws of Said Territory to Take Testimony in the Territory of Hawaii, From Such Decision to the Supreme Court of Said Territory; and Prescribing the Procedure Governing the Same and Providing for Bail in Such Appeals." The bill passed its first reading.

Kawaiahoe introduced a bill, of which he had given notice, entitled "An Act to Establish and Maintain a School Library." The bill passed its first reading.

The bill passed its first reading.

MAHEKAU  
HANDING OUT  
SOME HUI A 2INTERPRETER  
OF THE SENATE  
AT WORK.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 25.—The Weekly Dispatch states that a Cabinet meeting has been summoned owing to the receipt of a telegram from Lord Kitchener stating that Botha has asked for a meeting to arrange for a general surrender.

The enemy is in full retreat and dispersing. They are being vigorously pursued.

De Wet's invasion of the Cape Colony has completely failed.

It is stated that De Wet has escaped in a boat across the river, fleeing with a handful of followers.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Weekly Dispatch says it learns on good authority that a special Cabinet council was summoned Saturday to consider a communication from Lord Kitchener to the effect that General Botha had sent an emissary admitting that he was outmaneuvered and asking a meeting with a view of arranging a general surrender.

The position of De Wet as a freebooter was a matter of consideration to Lord Kitchener, who wired for clear instructions respecting the terms of settlement.

Lord Kitchener sent General Botha's officer back, fixing 2 o'clock Wednesday for the meeting. Meanwhile the British commander is completing operations by which he hopes to catch De Wet.

## IN INDO-CHINA.

French Senate Adopts Naval Measure by Unanimous Vote.

SAIGON, Feb. 25.—The Senate has unanimously adopted the project relating to the equipment of ports of war and the establishment of point d'appui for the fleet.

The Chamber has voted the final budget, rejecting several modifications which had been adopted by the Senate.

In spite of the observations of the Minister of Finance, the Chamber voted a progressive duty on successions higher than three million francs.

It is announced from Algiers that several thousand Berbers attacked a garrison in the Oasis of Tynemouth. They were repulsed, leaving 100 dead on the field. The French had nine killed, including three officers, and twenty-one wounded.

saved the muscular exertion of raising his hand so often to vote.

Bill 5 authorizes the removal of persons under guardianship and the personal property of such persons out of this Territory.

Kanaho asked for a little time in order to study the law. He then branched out on "insane people and those similarly afflicted," and wanted to have the phrase inserted in the bill.

Robertson thought Kanaho should exercise a little "common sense" in offering his amendments. There were laws already in force covering the point brought out by Kanaho.

Kanaho was undisturbed and returned to the fray. He did not come to the Legislature to sit still and say nothing; he felt it his duty to inquire into every law passed. The bill needs careful searching. It may be compared to a piece of bread buttered on one side. A person might take a bite out of it and eat it on the other side in the bargain. After doing so, the members might object. The bill was not complete and there were amendments offered, and he thought there was room for more.

Not only could his amendment be inserted in this bill, but should be inserted in other bills, as well. He, however, withdrew his amendment, saying the doctor from Honolulu had cured the bill.

"Yes, after we have wasted ten minutes' time," said Speaker Akina.

"Mahalo," responded Kanaho, bowing and smiling.

The bill was ordered typewritten and made the order of the day for Monday.

At 3:30 p. m. the House adjourned.

## A LOCAL ITEM.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share.

Statements hard to believe; harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places. What people say in New York. Public expression from California.

Of times good endorsement there. But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof.

The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home endorsement counts.

It is beyond dispute.

This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian Interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

This is only one case in hundreds right here in Honolulu—people whom you may know—people whose statements can not be disputed.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

## Edict is Received.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Peking dated February 23 says: "The court's edict was received today and communicated to the Ministers. It fully complies with the punishments originally demanded except in the cases of Chao Shu Chiao and Ying Nien, who are sentenced to suicide. The executions have been ordered for February 24."



## CHARTER REPORT.

THE Republican Charter Commission held a meeting last night with the chairman, Col. J. H. Fisher, in the chair. Ed Towse was elected secretary pro tem. The following members were present: Dr. G. H. Huddy, Enoch Johnson, Geo. A. Davis, W. O. Smith, J. A. Gilman, Chas. Wilson, Col. J. H. Boyd, L. L. McCandless, W. C. Roe, A. V. Gear, Fritz Wilhelm and Chas. Nolley.

W. O. Smith, as chairman of the sub-committee on draft, submitted the following written report:

Colonel J. H. Fisher, Chairman Charter Committee.

Sir: The undersigned members of the sub-committee appointed to prepare a draft of charter, or act of incorporation, for the City and County of Honolulu, respectfully present their report.

After their appointment, on the 26th of December last, the committee proceeded to consider plans for a municipal government which in their opinion would be suited to existing conditions, and to map out the work. The facts that there were no special statutes of the Territory governing the establishment of such organizations, and no such governments had heretofore been created in these islands; and the conditions were unique, presented features which in some respects added to the difficulties of the case.

After a discussion of the provisions which were deemed of chief importance, the committee engaged G. A. Davis, Esq., a member of the committee, to prepare a draft of the proposed Act; and T. McCants Stewart, Esq., another member, on his own behalf also prepared a draft.

Both of these drafts were before the committee, and from them the draft now submitted to the General Committee has been prepared, and we herewith present the same for consideration.

The drafts prepared by both of these gentlemen followed the same general plan in most particulars, but different in detail. The draft prepared by Mr. Stewart was, however, largely followed.

The draft now submitted, after defining the limits of the City and County of Honolulu, and of the wards and precincts, prescribes the form of government, and then provides somewhat in detail for the powers and duties of officers.

It will be observed that an effort has been made to follow the methods and regulations with which the community is familiar, rather than unnecessarily to present new and untried schemes.

Among the new subjects presented are provisions for:

Department of Finance.  
Auditor and Public Accounting.  
Police Department and Coroners.  
Sales and Leases of Public Lands.  
Highways.  
Department of Water Works.  
Fire Department.  
Department of Taxes and Assessments.  
Department of Public Instruction.  
Department of Health.  
Election Laws.

The committee believe it better, so far as feasible, to follow the methods and regulations with which the community is familiar, rather than unnecessarily to present new and untried schemes.

Among the new subjects presented are provisions for:

Department of Buildings.  
Department of Parks.  
Law Department and Corporation Counsel.  
Granting of Franchises.  
District and City Courts.  
Income Tax.

The draft of the Act presented is open to criticism. The members of the committee do not consider it finished work. Had there been more time, and the circumstances less urgent, we would have again revised it, corrected some errors which have crept in, and altered somewhat the order of the subjects. A more clear division of the topics could have been made, and an index prepared.

The work has been pursued under difficulties. The time for meetings has been taken from busy hours and at night. The committee has held twenty-seven regular meetings besides many conferences.

Before closing this report, we would call attention to the provision in section 37 of the draft (page 20), relating to the administrative department, that "there shall be the following administrative departments in said City, or as many of said departments as the Mayor and Board of Aldermen may organize by appointing the heads thereof."

The purpose being not to compel the City to take over certain departments until prepared to do so. For instance, it might not be convenient or advisable, immediately upon the Act becoming operative, to take over the Department of Public Instruction.

Anticipating the criticism that too much of detail has been attempted; that some of the matters incorporated should be left to be covered by ordinances of the Board of Aldermen, we would state that before the Board of Aldermen will have opportunity to prepare and adopt ordinances it is desirable that there should be sufficient provision for the administration of government; and furthermore, it would appear desirable that most of the provisions presented should be defined by the Territorial Legislature and not left to be changed at will by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,  
WILLIAM O. SMITH, Chairman.

GEO. A. DAVIS,  
T. McCANTS STEWART,  
JOSEPH G. PRATT,  
A. V. GEAR.

Honolulu, March 6, 1901.

Mr. Smith also made an extended address upon the difficulties which were encountered, stating that they had taken up valuable time during the day and night, looking themselves in and sometimes spending an entire morning or afternoon simply in reading proof, and combining the two plans submitted. The committee stated that they had submitted two printed copies in which many corrections had been noted. Mr. Smith said that while a great deal of criticism would be made on account of the length of the draft, yet on looking into the matter it would be found much of the matter was simply a transcript of the existing laws of the Territory changed for use in the city. He also said there were many things which would have been amended if the committee had been appointed by the Legislature but they felt better after the draft had gone through the general charter commission, the executive committee of the Republican party, and had been amended by the members of the Legislature who introduced the bill, and had gone through the legislative hopper of committee and Senate and House amendments and amendments charter commission to be appointed by the Legislature, that it would be in good shape.

On motion the discussion of the report was laid over to the next meeting, Tuesday evening, at which time

## DIVORCE OFF.

ROSE MINER, plaintiff in the divorce case on appeal of Rose Miner against Frank L. Miner, yesterday filed a discontinuance of her libel for divorce against the defendant in the First Circuit Court. The defendant filed a petition asking leave to discontinue his appeal, stating that said appeal had been duly perfected by reason of the plaintiff's discontinuance. By this process the decree of divorce issued out of the First Circuit Court and now on appeal, is annulled and the plaintiff and defendant are man and wife as before, just as if the divorce had never been granted. It will be remembered that the defendant's appeal was taken upon exceptions pertaining to alimony matters.

Hatch and Sullivan represented the plaintiff in this case. The trial in the First Circuit Court occupied three weeks' time and was sensational. Mrs. Miner and daughter Gladys have booked to sail for England on March 13 and will be gone a long time.

SUGAR COMPANY FILIKIA.

A. S. Hartwell, an attorney for the defendant in the case of the Wailuku Sugar Company vs. the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company yesterday filed an answer to plaintiff's bill for an injunction restraining defendant from obstructing the Wailuku river.

The answer in its body admits that the Wailuku river is a non-navigable stream, which flows through Wailuku and that in times of ordinary height of water it divides into two streams, one below the Wailuku river bridge, the two streams flowing for a short distance in the river bed, uniting below a dam, known as the "Wailuku" dam, which crosses the river. The defendant also admits that the plaintiff has land under lease from defendant, which lease expires July 31, 1901, said land being used as irrigation water from said river.

The answer further admits and acknowledges that the plaintiff has no other land which is watered by the north branch of the stream, and that in times of ordinary water height, the water is used to flow in a rather narrow channel in the said north branch of the stream, in which the plaintiff has a considerable amount of land, and that the defendant denies that otherwise the plaintiff has the right to use the stream for irrigation.

The correspondence between the Attorney General and the Sugar Company is as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., March 8, 1901.  
Mr. Wm. Henry, Attorney General.

Honolulu, H. I., March 8, 1901.  
Hon. E. P. Dole, Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of even date, I would state that there is no foundation whatever for the statement made by Naheie in regard to his being compelled to labor as a prisoner serving sentence, or otherwise; that it was by his own request he was allowed to work on premises; that he was not, at any time, allowed to communicate or work with convicted prisoners. The labor so performed in and about the jail premises was only at his request and in the interest of humanity. Committed prisoners often ask permission to do labor for exercise. The prison has no need of such labor, as we have a sufficient number of convicted prisoners to perform all the work required in and about the prison. The only cases where committed men have been allowed to work are those in which they have come to me and requested it. He was not clothed in prison garb.

All the foregoing can be verified by persons employed about the prison.

Very truly yours,  
WM. HENRY,  
Jaffar Oahu Prison.

TO GREET THEM.

THE MASONS of Honolulu held a final meeting last night in the matter of arrangements for the entertainment of the visiting Shriners who are to arrive from the Mainland on the 12th. All the plans that have been in embryo were perfected and committees appointed to attend to the various phases of entertainment to be given.

Three limited tickets have been purchased for the Maternity Home and fair, and this will be the first event of the series arranged for the Shriners. This will be on the 14th, and on the 20th there will be a grand invitational ball at the drill shed under the auspices of the resident Masons and Shriners, and a Shriners' theater night on the 25th has been arranged for with the company now playing at the Opera House. It is not known yet what the play is to be, but it is understood that it will be comedy.

Later there will be the initiation ceremonies and installation of Aloha Temple, the local order, and a trip by special train to Waialeale and the plantations. Other entertainments will be arranged for, but these are the principal features already prepared for, the final event being a grand banquet at the Hawaiian Hotel.

The arrangements are in charge of several committees. Mr. L. T. Grant being at the head of the entertainment committee, assisted by B. G. Holt, F. J. Amos, Vernon Tenney and William Auld. Dr. C. B. Wood is the chairman of the general committee and assists Mr. Andrew Brown and J. S. Rothwell in the financial arrangements.

H. H. Williams is the chairman on arrangements for the drill shed ball, and will appoint assistants.

How the Peking Heard the News

The first news of the terrible Rio de Janeiro wreck was shouted to the City of Peking by Captain Seabury of the steamship China, in the harbor of Yokohama.

Chief Steward Johnson of the City of Peking told how the people aboard his vessel heard the first news of the loss of the Rio.

The City of Peking had just arrived from Hongkong via ports, and was lying off the harbor in quarantine, when the China, which was just leaving Yokohama for Kobe, came out of the harbor and passed by the City of Peking. The China had received the news of the Rio's fate before she started to leave the harbor. As the China passed the City of Peking, Chief Steward Johnson shouted the news in a startling way to the people aboard the latter vessel. "The Rio wreck in San Francisco Bay with all aboard," shouted the commander of the China. The people of the City of Peking learned the full details of the awful tragedy when the ship and into the harbor.

REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Vineyarder, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vineyarder has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts affected and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thick joint, almost insupportable pain, with severe swelling, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the balm, and realizing relief in a very short time.

These are a terrible torment to the little folk, and to some older ones. Chamberlain's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## DIVORCE OFF.

ROSE MINER, plaintiff in the divorce case on appeal of Rose Miner against Frank L. Miner, yesterday filed a discontinuance of her libel for divorce against the defendant in the First Circuit Court. The defendant filed a petition asking leave to discontinue his appeal, stating that said appeal had been duly perfected by reason of the plaintiff's discontinuance. By this process the decree of divorce issued out of the First Circuit Court and now on appeal, is annulled and the plaintiff and defendant are man and wife as before, just as if the divorce had never been granted. It will be remembered that the defendant's appeal was taken upon exceptions pertaining to alimony matters.

Hatch and Sullivan represented the plaintiff in this case. The trial in the First Circuit Court occupied three weeks' time and was sensational. Mrs. Miner and daughter Gladys have booked to sail for England on March 13 and will be gone a long time.

SUGAR COMPANY FILIKIA.

A. S. Hartwell, an attorney for the defendant in the case of the Wailuku Sugar Company vs. the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company yesterday filed an answer to plaintiff's bill for an injunction restraining defendant from obstructing the Wailuku river.

The answer in its body admits that the Wailuku river is a non-navigable stream, which flows through Wailuku and that in times of ordinary height of water it divides into two streams, one below the Wailuku river bridge, the two streams flowing for a short distance in the river bed, uniting below a dam, known as the "Wailuku" dam, which crosses the river. The defendant also admits that the plaintiff has land under lease from defendant, which lease expires July 31, 1901, said land being used as irrigation water from said river.

The answer further admits and acknowledges that the plaintiff has no other land which is watered by the north branch of the stream, and that in times of ordinary water height, the water is used to flow in a rather narrow channel in the said north branch of the stream, in which the plaintiff has a considerable amount of land, and that the defendant denies that otherwise the plaintiff has the right to use the stream for irrigation.

The correspondence between the Attorney General and the Sugar Company is as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., March 8, 1901.  
Mr. Wm. Henry, Attorney General.

Honolulu, H. I., March 8, 1901.  
Hon. E. P. Dole, Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of even date, I would state that there is no foundation whatever for the statement made by Naheie in regard to his being compelled to labor as a prisoner serving sentence, or otherwise; that it was by his own request he was allowed to work on premises; that he was not, at any time, allowed to communicate or work with convicted prisoners. The labor so performed in and about the jail premises was only at his request and in the interest of humanity. Committed prisoners often ask permission to do labor for exercise. The prison has no need of such labor, as we have a sufficient number of convicted prisoners to perform all the work required in and about the prison. The only cases where committed men have been allowed to work are those in which they have come to me and requested it. He was not clothed in prison garb.

All the foregoing can be verified by persons employed about the prison.

Very truly yours,  
WM. HENRY,  
Jaffar Oahu Prison.

TO GREET THEM.

THE MASONS of Honolulu held a final meeting last night in the matter of arrangements for the entertainment of the visiting Shriners who are to arrive from the Mainland on the 12th. All the plans that have been in embryo were perfected and committees appointed to attend to the various phases of entertainment to be given.

Three limited tickets have been purchased for the Maternity Home and fair, and this will be the first event of the series arranged for the Shriners. This will be on the 14th, and on the 20th there will be a grand invitational ball at the drill shed under the auspices of the resident Masons and Shriners, and a Shriners' theater night on the 25th has been arranged for with the company now playing at the Opera House. It is not known yet what the play is to be, but it is understood that it will be comedy.

Later there will be the initiation ceremonies and installation of Aloha Temple, the local order, and a trip by special train to Waialeale and the plantations. Other entertainments will be arranged for, but these are the principal features already prepared for, the final event being a grand banquet at the Hawaiian Hotel.

The arrangements are in charge of several committees. Mr. L. T. Grant being at the head of the entertainment committee, assisted by B. G. Holt, F. J. Amos, Vernon Tenney and William Auld. Dr. C. B. Wood is the chairman of the general committee and assists Mr. Andrew Brown and J. S. Rothwell in the financial arrangements.

H. H. Williams is the chairman on arrangements for the drill shed ball, and will appoint assistants.

How the Peking Heard the News

The first news of the terrible Rio de Janeiro wreck was shouted to the City of Peking by Captain Seabury of the steamship China, in the harbor of Yokohama.

Chief Steward Johnson of the City of Peking told how the people aboard his vessel heard the first news of the loss of the Rio.

The City of Peking had just arrived from Hongkong via ports, and was lying off the harbor in quarantine, when the China, which was just leaving Yokohama for Kobe, came out of the harbor and passed by the City of Peking. The China had received the news of the Rio's fate before she started to leave the harbor. As the China passed the City of Peking, Chief Steward Johnson shouted the news in a startling way to the people aboard the latter vessel. "The Rio wreck in San Francisco Bay with all aboard," shouted the commander of the China. The people of the City of Peking learned the full details of the awful tragedy when the ship and into the harbor.

REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Vineyarder, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vineyarder has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts affected and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thick joint, almost insupportable pain, with severe swelling, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the balm, and realizing relief in a very short time.

These are a terrible torment to the little folk, and to some older ones. Chamberlain's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## DIVORCE OFF.

ROSE MINER, plaintiff in the divorce case on appeal of Rose Miner against Frank L. Miner, yesterday filed a discontinuance of her libel for divorce against the defendant in the First Circuit Court. The defendant filed a petition asking leave to discontinue his appeal, stating that said appeal had been duly perfected by reason of the plaintiff's discontinuance. By this process the decree of divorce issued out of the First Circuit Court and now on appeal, is annulled and the plaintiff and defendant are man and wife as before, just as if the divorce had never been granted. It will be remembered that the defendant's appeal was taken upon exceptions pertaining to alimony matters.

Hatch and Sullivan represented the plaintiff in this case. The trial in the First Circuit Court occupied three weeks' time and was sensational. Mrs. Miner and daughter Gladys have booked to sail for England on March 13 and will be gone a long time.

SUGAR COMPANY FILIKIA.

A. S. Hartwell, an attorney for the defendant in the case of the Wailuku Sugar Company vs. the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company yesterday filed an answer to plaintiff's bill for an injunction restraining defendant from obstructing the Wailuku river.

The answer in its body admits that the Wailuku river is a non-navigable stream, which flows through Wailuku and that in times of ordinary height of water it divides into two streams, one below the Wailuku river bridge, the two streams flowing for a short distance in the river bed, uniting below a dam, known as the "Wailuku" dam, which crosses the river. The defendant also admits that the plaintiff has land under lease from defendant, which lease expires July 31, 1901, said land being used as irrigation water from said river.

The answer further admits and acknowledges that the plaintiff has no other land which is watered by the north branch of the stream, and that in times of ordinary water height, the water is used to flow in a rather narrow channel in the said north branch of the stream, in which the plaintiff has a considerable amount of land, and that the defendant denies that otherwise the plaintiff has the right to use the stream for irrigation.

The correspondence between the Attorney General and the Sugar Company is as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., March 8, 1901.  
Mr. Wm. Henry, Attorney General.

Honolulu, H. I., March 8, 1901.  
Hon. E. P. Dole, Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of even date, I would state that there is no foundation whatever for the statement made by Naheie in regard to his being compelled to labor as a prisoner serving sentence, or otherwise; that it was by his own request he was allowed to work on premises; that he was not, at any time, allowed to communicate or work with convicted prisoners. The labor so performed in and about the jail premises was only at his request and in the interest of humanity. Committed prisoners often ask permission to do labor for exercise. The prison has no need of such labor, as we have a sufficient number of convicted prisoners to perform all the work required in and about the prison. The only cases where committed men have been allowed to work are those in which they have come to me and requested it. He was not clothed in prison garb.

All the foregoing can be verified by persons employed about the prison.

Very truly yours,  
WM. HENRY,  
Jaffar Oahu Prison.

TO GREET THEM.

THE MASONS of Honolulu held a final meeting last night in the matter of arrangements for the entertainment of the visiting Shriners who are to arrive from the Mainland on the 12th. All the plans that have been in embryo were perfected and committees appointed to attend to the various phases of entertainment to be given.

Three limited tickets have been purchased for the Maternity Home and fair, and this will be the first event of the series arranged for the Shriners. This will be on the 14th, and on the 20th there will be a grand invitational ball at the drill shed under the auspices of the resident Masons and Shriners, and a Shriners' theater night on the 25th has been arranged for with the company now playing at the Opera House. It is not known yet what the play is to be, but it is understood that it will be comedy.

Later there will be the initiation ceremonies and installation of Aloha Temple, the local order, and a trip by special train to Waialeale and the plantations. Other entertainments will be arranged for, but these are the principal features already prepared for, the final event being a grand banquet at the Hawaiian Hotel.

The arrangements are in charge of several committees. Mr. L. T. Grant being at the head of the entertainment committee, assisted by B. G. Holt, F. J. Amos, Vernon Tenney and William Auld. Dr. C. B. Wood is the chairman of the general committee and assists Mr. Andrew Brown and J. S. Rothwell in the financial arrangements.

H. H. Williams is the chairman on arrangements for the drill shed ball, and will appoint assistants.

How the Peking Heard the News

The first news of the terrible Rio de Janeiro wreck was shouted to the City of Peking by Captain Seabury of the steamship China, in the harbor of Yokohama.

Chief Steward Johnson of the City of Peking told how the people aboard his vessel heard the first news of the loss of the Rio.

The City of Peking had just arrived from Hongkong via ports, and was lying off the harbor in quarantine, when the China, which was just leaving Yokohama for Kobe, came out of the harbor and passed by the City of Peking. The China had received the news of the Rio's fate before she started to leave the harbor. As the China passed the City of Peking, Chief Steward Johnson shouted the news in a startling way to the people aboard the latter vessel. "The Rio wreck in San Francisco Bay with all aboard," shouted the commander of the China. The people of the City of Peking learned the full details of the awful tragedy when the ship and into the harbor.

REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Vineyarder, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vineyarder has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts affected and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thick joint, almost insupportable pain, with severe swelling, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the balm, and realizing relief in a very short time.

These are a terrible torment to the little folk, and to some older ones. Chamberlain's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in  
Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.  
ELGINS reach us right.  
ELGINS reach you right.  
ELGINS stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN  
BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,  
LIMITED,  
Fire and Marine Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR THE  
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,  
Alliance Assurance Company of London,  
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London,  
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,  
Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company,  
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine  
Coughs,  
Colds,  
Asthma,  
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a small medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, without opium, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose greatly sufficient.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in  
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,  
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of  
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,  
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this medicine is given in the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, see in bottle, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, by all chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER:  
J. T. DAVENPORT,  
23 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Guam All Right Now.

The first Governor who ruled Guam in the person of Frank Portusack is a passenger on the whaling bark Andrew Hicks, lying outside the harbor. The ex-Governor passed through here several months ago on his way to Washington, where he went to lay charges against Governor Leary of the United States Navy. He is now on his way home and expresses the opinion that now that Leary is no longer Governor of Guam that the prevailing conditions will right themselves.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co  
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this week on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION APPLY TO  
H Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.  
AGENTS.

## Down Again

is prices is the market for sugar and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market prices. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.  
TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii  
LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00  
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:  
Chas. M. Cooke, President  
P. C. Jones, Vice-President  
C. H. Cooke, Cashier  
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Head Building, Fort Street.

A NOTHER LOT of

Flower

AND

Vegetable Seeds



# GRINDING LAWS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the chair to the fact that it appeared from the minutes read that two motions had been entertained at the same time. The chair attempted to explain this phase of the records and stated that he could not prevent anyone from making a motion.

"That is what you are there for, sir," said Carter.

"Do you wish to make a motion?" asked Russell.

"No, it would be of no use; it would not be carried anyway. I just want to state that the minutes are ridiculous as they stand," retorted Carter.

House resolution 3 was read pertaining to a committee to investigate the fire limits.

Cecil Brown moved that it be returned to the lower House, as it was a "certified copy" instead of the original paper. Motion carried.

House resolution 4 was read and met the fate of its predecessor, being referred back to the lower House.

Senator Kalanikouli reported on behalf of the printing committee that bills 3, 23 and 27 were printed.

A petition relating to the fire claims was read as follows and was ordered to remain in the hands of the head clerk:

We, the undersigned, a special committee on Japanese fire claims, respectfully submit the following notes on some features of House Bill No. 4 proposed by Representative Gillilan, which has been referred to the judiciary committee:

The bill is incomplete in material respects. By title and by specific provisions, it is not a bill to determine and to provide means for paying the claims, but merely a measure provided for the establishment of a commission to examine and report upon the claims to the government. What disposition the latter will make of the report, whether he accepts it, or can revise or reject it altogether; whether he must report the findings of the commission to the Legislature, and whether that body must then make an appropriation to pay the awards; all these and equally important questions are left entirely undetermined by the bill as it stands.

Even if the commission should make reports favorable to a majority of the claimants, the bill affords no guarantee that the latter will ever receive the amounts awarded them. Certainly, under the terms of the proposed law, the Governor, and presumably the Legislature, will be at liberty to withhold payment of the claims until such time as they may see fit to do so.

Section 9 is very precise as to the powers and privileges conferred on the Territorial law officers. It is to be regretted that it is not equally precise as regards the legal rights and privileges of the claimants. For instance, suppose that in a particular case the Attorney General has presented the evidence and arguments against a claim, will the claimants have the right to adduce evidence and arguments in rebuttal?

It may be replied that this privilege will be granted under the general rules of procedure adopted by the commission. But as the bill is so very precise regarding the rights of one party, ought it not to be equally precise with reference to the rights of the other?

Section 11 is open to serious objection. It makes the minutes, regulations and records of the Board of Health, and the reports and statements of the board and its agents prima facie proof of the correctness of everything therein stated, claimed or alleged. In view of the fact that the records of the board of health were the direct cause of the injuries for which the claims are brought, this appears to be a most sweeping provision. It makes the Board of Health at once judge and jury in matters wherein it is in one sense defendant.

The proviso that the statement of the board shall only be accepted when sworn to, previous to passage of the bill, to say the least of it, places the members of the board in a false position. It is to be expected that honorable men that they would be guilty of any such underhanded procedure as the manipulation of the records of the proceedings, but the language of the bill leaves no room for suspicion that such might be the case, and certainly affords no safeguard against it.

To the ordinary mind there seems to be no valid reason why the proceedings of the board should not go before the commission like any other evidence, and certainly no just cause for giving its assertions as to the rightfulness of its own acts a practically impregnable position as evidence, or for placing the burden of proof upon those who suffered by them.

The foregoing are a few of our considerations regarding Mr. Gillilan's bill, which we hope your honorable committee may take to your consideration. Signed, S. Ozaki, K. Kojima, T. Ishikawa, Y. Sato, H. Kihara, K. Ono, and R. Susumaga.

Achi asked for a report from the judiciary committee and was informed by Senator White that the majority had been unable to hold a meeting owing to the illness of one of the members and asked for two days more. This was granted.

The committee which had charge of the removal of the Senate from the old quarters was "honorably" discharged.

Carter offered a resolution to the effect that hereafter the Senate convene at 9:30 o'clock. An amendment was immediately offered to change the hour to 9 o'clock, but met with failure when put to the vote. The original resolution was then carried.

Senator Paris offered the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, That the following items be inserted in the appropriation bill:

"\$7,000 for court house and jail at Kailua, N. Kona.

"\$23,000 for court house and jail at Hoonah, S. Kona, Hawaii, to be built on upper road.

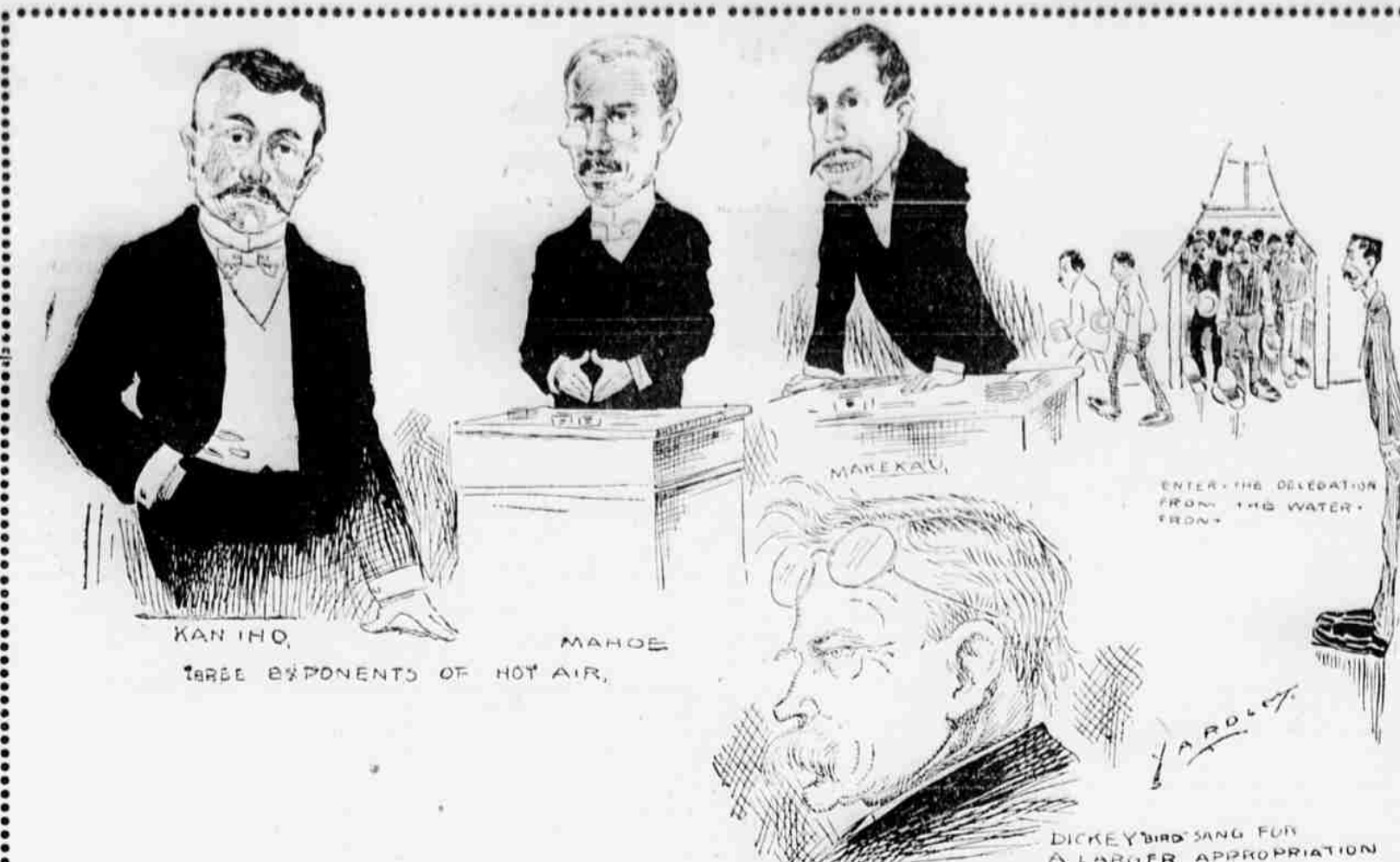
"\$15,000 to widen the main Government road from Hualala, N. Kona, to the boundary of S. Kona from 16 feet to 22 feet.

"\$12,000 to widen the upper road in S. Kona from the boundary of N. Kona to Hualala.

"\$100 for a wharf shed at Hoonah, S. Kona.

"\$800 for widening the wharf and building a wharf shed at Kailua, N. Kona.

"\$15,000 to build or extend the main wharf on ships can discharge their cargoes.



"\$1,000 to widen the channel at Hoonah, S. Kona."

White moved that resolution be laid on the table until after the appropriation had been disposed of and same was carried.

Paris then gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

An act to amend chapter 94 of the Civil Laws as compiled by Ballou, in regard to witness fees in civil cases.

An act to amend chapter 96 of the Civil Laws in regard to jurors' fees.

An act to amend internal tax laws, section 337, on exemption.

Senator Cecil Brown gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

An act to provide legible and uniform recording of instruments and documents required by law to be recorded.

An act to secure accurate registry of the values of transfers of property.

Achi gave notice of his intention to introduce amendments on rule LXII and LXIII.

Considerable discussion then ensued relative to the printing of the rules and the delay of their reaching the Senate. Upon inquiry it developed that they had been turned over to one of the afternoon papers for printing and were expected to be finished today.

Recess until 1:30 o'clock was then taken.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

Senator White opened the afternoon session by offering corrections to some of the rules, and after an amendment by Achi the corrections were ordered made.

Bill 1, introduced by the lower House, came up for its third reading and a motion was made by Crabbe to reduce the amount of the appropriation from \$45,000 to \$35,000. Carter supported the motion and stated that there was no necessity for a larger amount and that "this body has refused to let the matter go into the hands of a committee so that a proper estimate could be made." Senator J. Brown held out for the full amount, but when pushed to the wall by Carter he admitted that the chances were more than even that all of the money would be expended. The amendment was defeated by a solid independent vote.

The ayes and noes were taken and resulted in the passage of the bill by the usual Home Rule majority, as follows:

Ayes—J. Brown, Kahilua, Kailua, Kalanikouli, Kanuha, Kaohi, Nakapahu, Russell and White.

Noes—Achi, Robertson, C. Brown, Carter, Crabbe and Paris.

Senate bill 3 awakened considerable discussion concerning the Senators who should serve for two years and those who should be apportioned to the four-year term. The bill was originally introduced by Cecil Brown and warmly espoused by him.

J. Brown moved that the bill be referred to the judiciary committee and it was so ordered.

Senate bill 2, relating to the regulation of the employment of labor on public works of the Territory of Hawaii, was given its second reading and referred to the judiciary committee.

Senate bill 24, being an act to repeal section 806 of the Civil Code, relating to poll tax, was read for the second time and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Senate bill 25, being an act to provide for a commission to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in this Territory and by the conflagration in Honolulu, January 20, 1900, and to report thereon, same was referred to the committee on claims.

Carter moved that Senate bill 3 be read by title and referred to the judiciary committee. Motion carried.

Senate bill 26 was also read by title and referred to the judiciary committee.

Upon a motion of Baldwin the rules were suspended and Senate bill 27 was read by title and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Under a suspension of the rules Senator Carter read the bill introduced by him several days ago, being an act to define a Territorial seal, and same was referred to the printing committee.

Adjournment was then taken until this morning at 9 o'clock.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

THE House convened for the morning session at 9 o'clock and the first order of business was the reading of the minutes of the previous day's session. The minutes were read and approved by a majority vote.

It was noticeable that Makekani and Kanaho, the two members who respectively advocated the House meeting at 8 and 8:30 a. m. daily, were not present at their desks at 9 o'clock. The House has a great amount of business to handle from now on, until the close of the session, the bulk of which lies with the various standing committees, which will necessitate the holding of long daily sessions.

Dickey introduced a bill of which he had already given notice, entitled An Act to Amend Chapter 42 of the Civil Code Relating to Disorderly Houses. The bill was read by title and passed its first reading.

Ewaliko introduced a bill of which he had already given notice, entitled An Act to Amend Section 312 of the Civil Laws Relating to Special Taxes. The bill passed its first reading.

Makekani introduced a prize resolution in the shape of a protest against existing rules and regulations of the Board of Health, as follows:

"Whereas, the Board of Health have seen fit to perform the duties of the legislators, and are now and have been enacting laws in the form of rules and regulations, and also resolutions; and

"Whereas, said rules and regulations and resolutions are arbitrary and contrary to the interests of the poor people; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the Board of Health be and they are now and have been enacting laws in the form of rules and regulations, and also resolutions; and

"Whereas, said rules and regulations and resolutions are arbitrary and contrary to the interests of the poor people; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the Board of Health be and they are now and have been enacting laws in the form of rules and regulations, and also resolutions; and

"Whereas, said rules and regulations and resolutions are arbitrary and contrary to the interests of the poor people; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the Board of Health be and they are now and have been enacting laws in the form of rules and regulations, and also resolutions; and

"Whereas, said rules and regulations and resolutions are arbitrary and contrary to the interests of the poor people; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the Board of Health be and they are now and have been enacting laws in the form of rules and regulations, and also resolutions; and

"Whereas, said rules and regulations and resolutions are arbitrary and contrary to the interests of the poor people; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the Board of Health be and they are now and have been enacting laws in the form of rules and regulations, and also resolutions; and

"Whereas, said rules and regulations and resolutions are arbitrary and contrary to the interests of the poor people; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the Board of Health be and they are now and have been enacting laws in the form of rules and regulations, and also resolutions; and

"Whereas, said rules and regulations and resolutions are arbitrary and contrary to the interests of the poor people; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the Board of Health be and they are now and have been enacting laws in the form of rules and regulations, and also resolutions; and

"Whereas, said rules and regulations and resolutions are arbitrary and contrary to the interests of the poor people; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the Board of Health be and they are now and have been enacting laws in the form of rules and regulations, and also resolutions; and

"Whereas, said rules and regulations and resolutions are arbitrary and contrary to the interests of the poor people; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the Board of Health be and they are now and have been enacting laws in the form of rules and regulations, and also resolutions; and

"Whereas, said rules and regulations and resolutions are arbitrary and contrary to the interests of the poor people; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the Board of Health be and they are now and have been enacting laws in the form of rules and regulations, and also resolutions; and

"Whereas, said rules and regulations and resolutions are arbitrary and contrary to the interests of the poor people; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the Board of Health be and they are now and have been enacting laws in the form of rules and regulations, and also resolutions; and

"Whereas, said rules and regulations and resolutions are arbitrary and contrary to the interests of the poor people; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the Board of Health be and they are now and have been enacting laws in the form of rules and regulations, and also resolutions; and

"Whereas, said rules and regulations and resolutions are arbitrary and contrary to the interests of the poor people; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the Board of Health be and they are now and have been enacting laws in the form of rules and regulations, and also resolutions; and

resolution were passed, every member of the House would attempt to get funds for his district by joint resolution.

Dickey had a rule—47—which he thought called for the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

Monsarrat had a few questions which he wished propounded to the Superintendent of Public Works. The questions related to the putting of the motion to the table, first; and called the Chair's attention to be same. The Chair thought otherwise and put the motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. Robertson's motion prevailed by a majority of one vote, 12 to 11.

the good work of the society" be denied.

At this juncture a large delegation of Hawaiian "waterfronters" fled into the House and almost drowned out the leather-lunged interpreter, John Wise.

Mahoe moved that each report be considered separately. Beckley took exception to the suggestion, saying that the House would be delayed in its work if this was done. He favored accepting them all together, as the minority reports were yet to be heard. The Chair advised tabling them to be considered later when the bills came up.

Robertson said a minority member, Mr. Haahoe, was ill, but he did not think the House's business should be delayed on that account.

Ewaliko moved to accept the reports. The Chair said the only motion he would entertain was the one to table.

Mahoe of Wailuku thought there was no good reason why the first report having reference to the Wailuku school house should not be adopted. Upon motion the report was adopted, and Mahoe looked pleased. The second report was read over again and adopted.

A member wanted the finance report on the H. M. Dow reimbursement petition considered in a committee for the whole.

Robertson entered a hearty kick, as his recent experience in that line had proven to him it was a big waste of very valuable time. Hillo didn't agree with Robertson. He wanted everybody heard on that matter.

Beckley wanted to adopt the minority report. Dickey protested. As a member of the Finance Committee he had looked into the Dow matter. It was a pure error of accounts, nothing else. He had seen the accounts and knew this to be true. On one occasion Mr. Dow had turned in \$100 too much.

Few bills, resolutions, petitions or reports pass by Makekani unnoticed. He is usually primed for each one as it comes up, and spends much of his time on his feet. He thought the High Sheriff personally should have presented the claim instead of his clerk. As the High Sheriff had failed to do this, he did not believe there was any truth in the Dow report.

The House ought to put in a resolution to have H. M. Dow discharged. Probably the claim was due him, but he charged that there were probably amounts due the Government which Mr. Dow had turned in to the House. He favored the adoption of the minority report, as a warning to other clerks in the Government employ. As a matter of fact, as a member of the House, Makekani makes more errors of judgment and in the interpretation of the rules than the average clerk in the Government employ.

The minority report stated there were not sufficient reasons advanced in the petition to have the claim paid.

Upon motion the ayes and noes were called, with the following result: Ayes, 16; noes, 10. Those voting were: Ayes, Ahuli, Beckley, Ewaliko, Hillo, Kaula, Kaulamakaole, Kanaho, Kawahala, Mahoe, Makinani, Makekani, Monsarrat, Nima, Paale, Prendergast, Puki, Noes, Aylett, Dickey, Ewaliko, Hoogs, Kaula, Kekaula, Kekulani, Monsarrat, Robertson, Absent—Haahoe, Kumalea, Wilcox.

The third reading House Bill 2, under the order of the day, was brought up. This was the emergency fund amounting to \$25,000 to repair damages which occurred in the late storm. Dickey moved that the bill pass its third reading. He said he had made an effort on the second reading to have Makekani's appropriation reduced, but was voted down.

Beckley said he represented the best interests of his constituents, and he moved to amend the bill by having \$1,000 inserted in the bill for Molokai. Prendergast offered a bill reducing the Wailuku appropriation and giving Molokai \$1,000. Hillo wanted \$1,000 inserted for the road from Lahaina to Haploa. As amendments were being put in, Dickey again brought up his \$10,000 request for Makalea instead of \$5,000, and asked the earnest support of the House. Maui was in the center of the great storm, and it looked as if it had been blown off by dynamite. There had been twenty gulches made in the roads the like of which "He was not known in the memory of man."

The House Rules in this House are voted to keep the people who elected them from Kula from getting poorer roads," exclaimed Dickey emphatically; "and in the name of the Home Rule party I ask the House Rules in this House to vote with me to get my \$10,000 appropriation."

At 2 o'clock the House adjourned. The House Rules in this House are voted to keep the people who elected them from Kula from getting poorer roads," exclaimed Dickey emphatically; "and in the name of the Home Rule party I ask the House Rules in this House to vote with me to get my \$10,000 appropriation."

At 2 o'clock the House adjourned. The House Rules in this House are voted to keep the people who elected them from Kula from getting poorer roads," exclaimed Dickey emphatically; "and in the name of the Home Rule party I ask the House Rules in this House to vote with me to get my \$10,000 appropriation."

At 2 o'clock the House adjourned. The House Rules in this House are voted to keep the people who elected them from Kula from getting poorer roads," exclaimed Dickey emphatically; "and in the name of the Home Rule party I ask the House Rules in this House to vote with me to get my \$10,000 appropriation."

At 2 o'clock the House adjourned. The House Rules in this House are voted to keep the people who elected them from Kula from getting poorer roads," exclaimed Dickey emphatically; "and in the name of the Home Rule party I ask the House Rules in this House to vote with me to get my \$10,000 appropriation."

At 2 o'clock the House adjourned. The House Rules in this House are voted to keep the people who elected them from Kula from getting poorer roads," exclaimed Dickey emphatically; "and in the name of the Home







1999



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, March 15.  
P. M. S. S. City of Peking, from Honolulu, 10 days.  
P. M. S. S. City of Peking, from Honolulu, 10 days.  
P. M. S. S. City of Peking, from Honolulu, 10 days.

## Sailed from Honolulu.

Friday, March 15.  
W. str. Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 days.  
W. str. Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 days.  
W. str. Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 days.

## Sailed from Honolulu.

Friday, March 15.  
W. str. Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 days.  
W. str. Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 days.  
W. str. Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 days.

## Sailed from Honolulu.

Friday, March 15.  
W. str. Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 days.  
W. str. Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 days.  
W. str. Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 days.

## TO SAIL TODAY.

W. str. Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 days.  
W. str. Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 days.  
W. str. Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 days.

## PASSENGERS.

From Honolulu and Maui ports, per str. Kilauea, March 15—Dr. E. C. Strickland, Professor W. T. Brigham, Mrs. J. A. Kilauea, Charles Gay, Miss Kilauea, K. Kilauea, W. Kilauea, John Jones, E. A. Kilauea, W. Kilauea, and servant, Miss Kilauea, Akana, Miss H. Akana, Mrs. J. D. Paris, three children and servant, J. T. Kilauea, F. V. Kilauea, E. W. Kilauea, J. Kilauea, Miss M. Silva, E. A. Kilauea, and 8 deck passengers.

For San Francisco, per S. S. City of Peking, March 15—George H. Whitney, Carl F. Lenthers, George D. Clagett, M. A. Moore, Mrs. C. W. Moore, Mrs. J. H. Winchester, Mrs. C. W. Hodgson, Miss Mabel Campbell, M. W. Smith, F. W. Blackford, G. E. Fletcher, Miss C. B. Farnham, G. B. Farnham, Miss F. F. Taylor, E. C. Silver, J. A. Landay, E. W. McConnell, F. J. Devlin, Mrs. W. D. Thompson, Mrs. H. S. Gregg, H. Alexander Isenberg, Walter Dunsenberger, Mrs. R. E. Zumwalt, Mrs. E. E. Masman, G. T. Cramery, wife and two children; Mrs. Henry.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

March 1. No. 802—H. H. Pava and wife to M. K. Harbottle; portion of L. R. P. 703, lot 175, Kala, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

March 2. No. 803—W. Williams (widow) to A. McWayne; lot 69, Tawana street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,400.

March 2. No. 804—G. Lucas, commissioner, et al. to S. K. Kane; interest in Grants 222 and 225, interest in R. P. 49, lot 835, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

March 2. No. 805—J. P. Paris; lot 9412, Kanawala, South Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$1,000.

March 4. No. 806—M. da C. Pimentel to M. da Rego; lot 1, lot 6, Kilauea, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 807—J. P. Paris; lot 9412, Kanawala, South Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$1,000.

March 1. No. 808—Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company to Superintendent of Public Works; piece of land 2,500 square feet, Alapai street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 809—Honolulu Sugar Company to Superintendent of Public Works; portions of R. P. 353, 354, 355, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1,000.

March 4. No. 810—J. M. Gonzales to J. P. da Camara; piece of land, Hailuku, Makawao, Maui. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 811—Kailua to Miss J. K. Hale; one-third piece of land, Kailua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 812—J. de Santos and wife to M. O. Mendonca; four acres land, East Kailua, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$1,000.

March 4. No. 813—Pioneer Mill Company, Limited, to M. H. McCann; two pieces of land, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 814—M. H. McCann and wife to Pioneer Mill Company, Limited; piece of land, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 815—Lowell R. Brown and wife to Mrs. Kate Kilauea; interest in R. P. 49, lot 835, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 816—Alex. H. Isenberg to P. F. Kilauea; piece of land, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

March 4. No. 817—G. Lucas, commissioner, et al. to S. K. Kane; interest in Grants 222 and 225, interest in R. P. 49, lot 835, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 818—J. de Santos and wife to M. O. Mendonca; four acres land, East Kailua, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$1,000.

## GRINDING LAWS.

## GRINDING LAWS.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

## PROPERTY WHITNEY &amp; MARSH, Ltd.

## PROPERTY WHITNEY &amp; MARSH, Ltd.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

## PROPERTY WHITNEY &amp; MARSH, Ltd.

## PROPERTY WHITNEY &amp; MARSH, Ltd.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

## PROPERTY WHITNEY &amp; MARSH, Ltd.

## PROPERTY WHITNEY &amp; MARSH, Ltd.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.

Did not want a bill passed in order to get out of it.